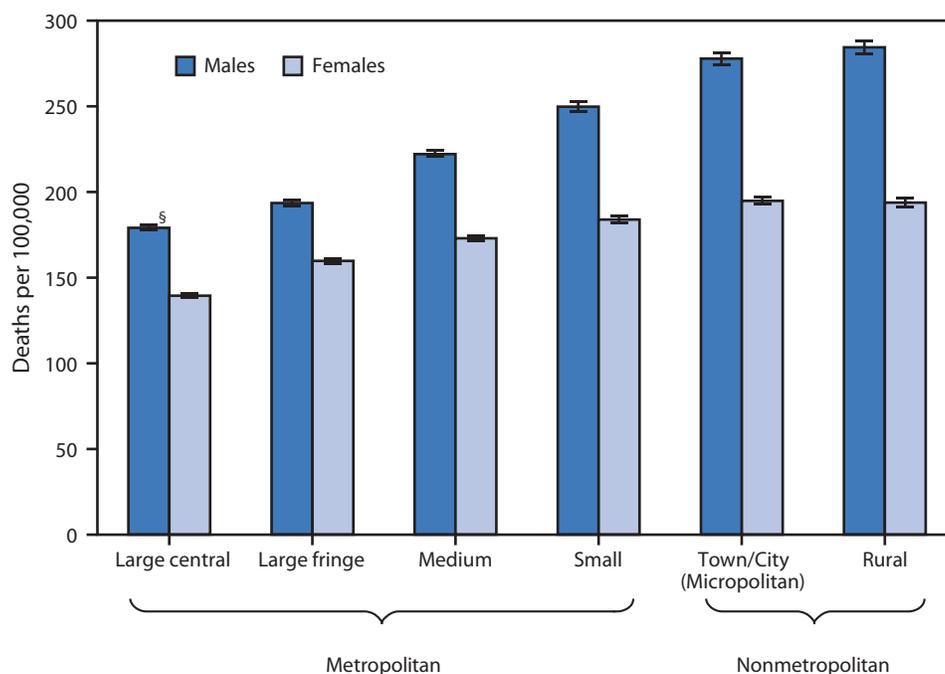


## QuickStats

FROM THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates from Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)\* Among Persons Aged $\geq 55$ Years, by Sex and Urbanization of County of Residence<sup>†</sup>— United States, 2009–2011



\* Per 100,000 standard population. Deaths from COPD are those coded J40–J44 in the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision*.

<sup>†</sup> Counties were classified into urbanization levels based on a classification scheme that considers metropolitan/nonmetropolitan status, population, and other factors.

<sup>§</sup> 95% confidence interval.

During 2009–2011, higher death rates for COPD among persons aged  $\geq 55$  years were associated with more rural localities, with rates increasing steadily from the least to the most rural county. For males, the age-adjusted COPD death rate in rural counties was 59% higher than in large central metropolitan counties (284.3 versus 178.9 deaths per 100,000 population). For females, the age-adjusted COPD death rate in rural counties was 39% higher than in large central metropolitan counties (193.6 versus 139.3 deaths per 100,000 population). COPD death rates for males were 21% to 47% higher than for females, with the largest differentials observed in nonmetropolitan counties (i.e., town/city and rural counties).

**Sources:** National Vital Statistics System. County-level mortality file. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm> and <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mortsql.html>.

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**Reported by:** Deborah D. Ingram, PhD, [ddingram@cdc.gov](mailto:ddingram@cdc.gov), 301-458-4733.